

GREEK INVASION

Of Macedonia Is Regarded as the Beginning of War.

INVADERS ARE BOUND BY OATH

And their Inspiring War Cry is "Liberty or Death."

THE ROAR OF THE ARTILLERY

Plainly Heard at Larissa--A Prominent Greek Tells the Programme--For Years Thousands Have Been Contributing to a Pan-Hellenic Fund--Greece not Animate by Selfishness--She Demands Independence for Her Own Crete, and for all of Subjugated Asia Minor.

ATHENS, April 11--Noon--Accounts are very conflicting as to what really happened last Friday when the frontier was crossed by the insurgents. A special correspondent of the Associated Press went to Larissa last evening (Saturday) and ascertained that the invaders numbered upwards of 2,000. Among them were Amicare Cipriani and his Italian volunteers. The entire force was under command of three ex-officers of the Greek army, Kapsalopoulos, Mylanes and Zermas, Davelis, Vrakas and Sarantis.

The rendezvous was at Kanitvos, a village near Kalabaka. The men were all fully armed and wore the national costume their black for caps bearing the badge and initials of the Ethnikhe Hetairia, embroidered in red and white with the words "En Tosto Nika" crossing the initials in black.

On Friday a monk from Mount Thos, assisted by his abbot and two deacons, led a religious service at Koniskas at which all members of the invading bodies partook of the sacrament and registered the oath of the order "liberty or death."

In addition to large quantities of ammunition and provisions the force had three thousand pounds in gold. During Friday night following the service the frontier was crossed, the force moving in the direction of Schalis. While this movement was in progress, a second band, the number of whom is yet unknown, had rendezvous at the most important Greek position near Blasona, north of Larissa and near the coast. This band was similarly equipped, had a similar mission and took the same oath. It was commanded by the Macedonian chief, Sinisnikos. It crossed the frontier on Thursday night, marching on Karyia.

As everywhere in the vale of Tempe this portion of the frontier the roads and bridges are in a condition of thorough repair. This (Sunday) morning the roar of artillery can be plainly heard at Larissa from the direction of Karyia, where Sinisnikos is evidently forcing matters.

General Makris and his staff, with some knowledge of the movements afoot which they were unwilling to impart, left yesterday for Thessalonika, the most important Greek position near Blasona. Four batteries of reinforcements followed to-day for the same point. At headquarters they declare that nothing is known as to the raid and will say nothing as to the probable character of the raiders. However, some additional light has been thrown on the subject to-day by an interview between the representative of The Associated Press and a prominent Greek, who is evidently in close touch with the league and its plans. The Greek said:

All Arranged. "The movements of these bands is all in accordance with a very clearly defined program. For years thousands of Greeks, even little children, on receiving a shilling, have a habit of putting half of it into the national box in the most important Greek position near Blasona. This plan of the league to stir up all the pan-Hellenic peoples by means of armed hands. Now that a great moment has come in Greek history, we have seized upon it. Our aim at present is to get behind the Turkish lines and to stir up all our brethren.

Whether or not Europe insists upon the integrity of Turkey, Greece is not to be trifled with by the selfishness or with any desire for annexing territory to the Kingdom. She demands not only a true and complete independence for her Crete, but the same independence for Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace. And she demands this also for all the subjugated populations of Asia Minor.

Therefore, Greece will face any danger in order to reach that end. Years of faithful suffering and unnumbered crimes and tyrannies have been forced upon those who are our kinsmen by faith and blood in those countries, and we are pledged in the most solemn way and inspired by the most sacred and ennobling principles of liberty to do all in our power to lift them from the curse which burdens them.

When the attack began, strict orders were sent to all the Greek outposts on the frontier to preserve neutrality and not open fire until actually attacked by the Turks.

The only casualties reported here are the deaths of two leaders and of three Italians.

The Latest.

A p. m.--The latest advices here report that a portion of the invading force continues to besiege the barracks at Balino. The remainder has continued the advance, but to a destination as yet unknown to Athens. It is reported that communications between Metz and Greece are cut off.

The Cretan refugees here have addressed a petition to the embassies in which, after reciting the whole history of the Cretan question, they declare that the only possible solution of it is annexation, adding:

"We hope that Christian Europe will be moved by our sufferings, martyrdom and struggles for centuries to support our claims for union with Greece."

The petition is signed by several thousand.

TURKEY PROTESTS

To the European Powers Against Greece.

How the War Was Precipitated.

LONDON, April 11--The Times will print the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent to-morrow:

"The Porte in protest to the powers against the Greek invasion says that the regular Greek army entered Turkish territory near Grevena and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts."

"The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a Casus Belli and demands Greece as an aggressor in the affair."

The choice of the moment to begin war does not rest with King George or with the government, but with the Ethnikhe Hetairia. The activity of this organization has been centered mainly in Macedonia, and only incidentally in Crete. The rebellion in Crete was planned

DECLARATION OF WAR

Expected To-Day or To-Morrow--More About the Greek Invasion of Macedonia.

LONDON, April 11--The Times will print to-morrow the following dispatch from its correspondent at Larissa:

"Goussie, the accredited representative of the Ethnikhe Hetairia, tells me that he looks for important news to-day (Sunday). He has been in conference with Greek deputies and with leading supporters of the patriotic movement who have recently arrived here, and there seems to have been a deliberate plan to leave in the hands of the Ethnikhe Hetairia the initiative."

"The Greek outposts are being quietly strengthened and small detachments are proceeding to their positions under cover of the darkness."

"The latest information received here on the subject of the raid shows that the invading insurgents first advanced toward Chassania. It is reported that the Turks opposed the attack with artillery. The Greek losses were twenty-three killed and twenty-seven wounded. The Turkish losses are said to have been much greater. It is rumored that yet another attack was made on the Turks at the rear of Mount Olympus, where the Greeks succeeded in planting a flag."

"Stringent orders have been issued against irregular fighting, and the penalty of death will be imposed for any infraction. The general impression here is that war will be proclaimed to-morrow (Monday) or Tuesday. The position of affairs is now extremely critical. Although the Turkish army has not yet assumed the offensive, orders to that effect from the sultan are expected at any moment. All classes of the troops are full of war enthusiasm."

"Some details are at hand at last as to the skirmish near Grevena. On Thursday morning 1,500 Euzoni, unformed and commanded by Greek officers, crossed the frontier near Balino and advanced to a point near Grevena. Here they met a detachment of the Fifteenth Shuazou, on picket duty in the woods and hemmed them in. After two hours of sharp fighting the sixth battalion of Chassoures came to the rescue, under the command of Ismail Pasha and drove the Euzoni back to the frontier. The insurgents lost 150 killed."

"At the same time the Greek artillery was firing upon a Turkish block house and the firing continued until midnight yesterday, the combatants retaining their respective positions. It is not known how many Turks were killed, but it is said the number was small."

WAR INEVITABLE

Popular Enthusiasm in Athens Over the News from the Frontier.

LONDON, April 11--The Times correspondent at Athens will say to-morrow:

"The news of the incursion into Turkish territory has been received here with great jubilation."

"The Athens newspapers reflect the popular enthusiasm and contain highly optimistic forecasts of the progress of the band in Macedonia, where its presence is expected to exert a magical influence on the Christian population and be a signal for a general uprising. The former exploits of the famous insurgent leaders accompanying the expedition afforded, it is believed, a guarantee of splendid success in the future."

"One newspaper says that the die is now cast, that a successful beginning has been made, that it is all over with disorganisations and identical notes or blockades and that the eloquent voice of the rifle has spoken at last. A telegram from Arta to-night (Sunday) says that Greek bands are crossing the frontier at various points and that war seems inevitable."

Ready for War.

LONDON, April 11--The Times correspondent at Arta will say to-morrow:

"The town is full of soldiers. Many of them have left their homes and are to take to the field. Three lines of defense are now ready with elaborate trenches and plenty of engineers and artillery. Colonel Manos, father of Constantine Manos, leader of the Cretan sacred band, is in command."

Greece Wants a Loan.

ATHENS, April 11--A p. m.--The president of the Boule has convened a special session to pass measures imperative-

ly needed. It is understood that an international loan of 20,000,000 drachmas is under consideration and that the government is now negotiating with the banks for that amount.

The Transval May go to War.

LONDON, April 11--A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cape Town says the Hetdegebeld, the Dutch newspaper, declares that the leading officials of the Transvaal are openly at war with England as inevitable and assert that it will be carried right up to Table Bay.

The King Expects War.

LONDON, April 11--The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent at Athens, Mr. Henry Norman, will say to-morrow:

"As a result of interviews which I have had to-day (Sunday) with King George, M. Delianis and M. Skouzes, it seems to me the situation could not be much worse short of an actual war. The last words of the premier to me tonight were 'I have but little hope.'"

"The Greek government has summoned all the officers of the reserve, the militia and the national guard. The Serbian insurgents are now on the Macedonian frontier and the Serbian government is sending ammunition there continuously."

A BLACKBURN SCHEME

To Hurl Hunter--The Latest Phase of the Kentucky Senatorial Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 11--This has been a day of excitement in legislative circles on account of the charges of bribery made in the senatorial contest yesterday. Hunter's managers say to-night that the next few days will lay bare a plot to ruin him and that high and low politicians will go up in the explosion. The story of Gaines is almost unanimously discredited here. It is believed by some that Gaines had several meetings with Wilson and Franks, but sentiment is divided as to their motives. Hunter's managers admit he has exploited himself unbecomingly.

"Dr. Hunter said to-night: 'I am not ready yet to say what my plans are in regard to exposing the outrageous and infamous assault on me. The matter, however, is full of unpleasant sensations yet they come from some people.'"

"As to Gaines, I say as I have to meet God, I never saw him in my life and was never in his house."

A conservative man on the Blackburn side said to-night:

"The only effect of the bribery story would be to solidify the Hunter story."

FLOOD STATISTICS.

Giving Some Idea of the Vast Damage Done in the South.

MORE THAN 15,000 SQUARE MILES

Of Magnificent Agricultural Land Under Water.

ABOUT FORTY THOUSAND FARMS

Included in the Area and Splendid Cotton and Wheat Crops Destroyed--All of Which May Mean Untold Suffering for a Half Million People and Hard Times for a Big Section of Country--An Official Statement from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11--A statement relative to the agricultural interests of the submerged districts of the Mississippi valley south of Cairo, Ill., has been issued by the department of agriculture. It is based upon a chart prepared under the direction of the chief of the weather bureau, showing the extent of the flood on April 6. To this chart the department has applied the crop statistics of 1896, as representing more closely than any other available data, the acreage and value of the crops of 1897 now in jeopardy. The statistics of population, of the number and acreage of farms and of the value of farms and farm implements, are those of the census and the statistics of live stock are the department's own figures for January 1, 1897.

The total area under water on April 6 was about 15,000 square miles, of which 7,500 square miles was in Mississippi, 4,500 square miles in Arkansas, 1,500 square miles in Missouri, 1,200 square miles in Tennessee, and 450 square miles in Louisiana. This region contains in 1890, so far as can be determined, in view of the somewhat indefinite boundary lines of the flood, a population of 279,685, of which 186,439 or about one-half was in Mississippi, 100,235 in Arkansas, and the remainder almost equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. Taking the entire region the colored population outnumbered the white in the proportion of twelve to seven, the colored predominating in the flooded districts of Mississippi in the ratio of more than five to one and in Arkansas in that of two to one. In Missouri and Tennessee, the population of the flooded districts is largely white, the former state in the proportion of ten to one, and in the latter in that of two to one.

The flooded districts contain, it is estimated, about 29,500 farms, of which about 15,500 are in Mississippi, nearly ten thousand in Arkansas, and like number about equally divided between Missouri and Tennessee. These farms contain in total area of about 3,800,000 acres, one-half of which is in Mississippi and rather over one-fourth in Arkansas, the proportions in Missouri and Tennessee being about the same as in the case of the number of farms. The total value of the farm implements, tools, etc., in the flooded districts is estimated at about sixty-five million dollars, and here also the proportions in the different states are about the same as above noted.

The total number of acres improved at the taking of the last census was about two million and about a million and a half acres were last year devoted to cotton and corn, to which crops nearly 95 per cent of the entire acreage cultivated is devoted. It is estimated that the crops of last year over three and three-quarters million dollars were retained on hand in the flooded districts, representing about 50 per cent of this amount and corn practically all the remainder.

Millions Laid Waste.

The largest interests at stake so far are those of the state of Mississippi, whose flooded districts represent an invested capital in agriculture alone of close upon forty-two million dollars. Over eight hundred farms contain within a million acres of land of an average value of about eighteen dollars an acre are under water in the country lying between the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, including some of the most productive lands of the state. The live stock even at the present prices is worth nearly three and one-half million dollars and the farmers and planters are estimated to have about two million dollars worth of the crops of last year still on hand.

Arkansas stands next in the extent of its imperiled interests, nearly ten thousand farms, containing one million and a half acres of land, and worth over fourteen million dollars being submerged. These farms contain live stock to the value of over one and one-half million dollars, and crops unsold and unconsumed to the value of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars, the entire agricultural interests of these districts representing a value not far short of seventeen million dollars.

The agricultural interests affected in Missouri represent a total capital of rather over nine million dollars, the five thousand three hundred submerged farms containing an acreage of about four hundred and seventy thousand acres worth nearly seven and one-quarter million dollars, the live stock representing nearly one and one-half million dollars more, and the crops on hand another half million. Tennessee is not far behind Missouri in the number and imperiled interests, the number and acreage of the submerged farms being very nearly the same, the entire value of land, live stock and crops being over nine million dollars, including one and one-quarter million dollars for live stock and four hundred thousand dollars for crops on hand, being over eight and one-half million dollars.

What effect the flood will have upon the crops of the present season depends upon the length of its continuance, and the practicability of wheat planting after the subsidence of the flood. The entire region under water on April 6 produced last year about three hundred and twenty million bushels of cotton, valued at close on three hundred million dollars; over eleven million bushels of corn, worth about three million dollars; and wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay worth over eight hundred thousand dollars more.

Richest Cotton Region.

The most valuable portion of these crops was raised in Mississippi, whose region now submerged produced nearly a quarter of a million bales of cotton, besides other products mostly for local consumption.

The counties nearly or wholly submerged are among the largest cotton producing counties in the United States. Yazoo county, which alone has produced over fifty thousand bales in a season, is one half under water, while Bolivar county, Alabama, "Isaquianna, Washington (with a productive capacity of one hundred thousand bales) and other famous counties are partially submerged.

The weather bureau predicts a further extension of the flooded area, but

no attempt, of course, has been made to estimate the serious possibilities of such extension.

The weather bureau publishes a map of the country flooded on April 10, and says:

"The flood water now in Western Mississippi is just beginning to return to the Mississippi river through the Yazoo, at a point just north of Vicksburg. It is expected that this flood will pass into the Mississippi between the inconvenient Yazoo and Milliken's Landing, a few miles to the north. The gradually increasing strain expected during the next few days on the Louisiana side, opposite the place where the Yazoo floods returned to the Mississippi, renders it possible that the levees may break, and the flood pour through into northeastern Louisiana, in which case it is possible that much if not all of the area in Louisiana formerly covered by floods, will be flooded again this year. Heroic work is now being done on the levees of northern Louisiana, and it is hoped that they will be held intact."

LONG LAKE LEVEE

Will Escape Destruction--General Situation in Arkansas.

HELENA, Ark., April 11--The river has declined three and a half-tenths, the weather continues favorable and no other break is now possible. The threatened destruction of the magnificent Long Lake levee, which was feared might be washed away by the current pouring through the Williamson crevasse, has happily been averted so far, and Major Purvis has a large force of hands at that point to-day. Another lot of refugees arrived to-day from Old Town and below, having been driven from their homes by the inconvenience attending the getting of provisions for themselves and stock.

Many of the whites from Modoc, in fact the majority of them, have rented lands in the uplands and will make at least one crop in territory uninvaded by the Mississippi. A fear now entertained by the large planters is that the gaps in the levees may not be closed in time by the June rise. The Williamson crevasse is now more than twelve hundred feet wide and the Hubbard and Westover break more than a thousand each. Owing to the washing of soil near these breaks, new locations will have to be selected for the levees or run around, which will be built to close them. The duration of the flood is uncertain. If it should go down quickly there would be time enough to make these repairs in the levee, get fences up, rebuild cabins and make other repairs necessary before the crops can be planted. Then there is the demoralization of labor, which cuts an important figure in crop calculations.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

The Water Begins to Recede in the Mississippi Delta.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11--The water in the Mississippi delta is slowly receding. Reports received here to-night from the overflowed country are most encouraging. The day has been an idea one and every planter in the delta is in better spirits.

At Greenville, the river as well as the back water surrounding the town is stationary to-night. Everything is in readiness for the receipt and distribution of provisions from the government and as soon as the army officers arrive, the work will be actively entered into.

At Lula, Miss., a decided improvement is noted. There is still some suffering in the flooded country, but it is believed that the government and today a representative of the government arrived and will assist the destitute at once.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad had been busy all day with drivers replacing washouts and bridges. The road will probably have trains running into Lula and Clarksdale on Tuesday. It is now believed the water will disappear by May 1, and if this proves true, a fair crop can be made. The overflow will leave a settlement or deposit which greatly enriches the soil, and the planters may yet be able to balance their big account with the father of waters.

The river is falling at Memphis to-night.

Condition at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 11--Yesterday morning the gauge read fifty feet, two-tenths, scant; this evening it is fifty and six-tenths. The levees are in superb condition. Engineer Thompson, who inspected the line from Lake Providence down, says that the levees are in as good condition below the city, says that in but two places is the line lower than two feet above the river, that both of these have large forces at work on them and that plenty of dry material is accessible at points along the line, except a half mile where the levee is very long. The army has a thoroughly organized force behind such lines of defense and it will be seen that barring accidents they must hold it indefinitely. North of here the river is again rising and Engineers Richardson and Thompson's warnings have sent everybody to the front again.

Station at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11--The river gauge fluctuates between eighteen and 18.2 feet. This brings the record up to one-tenth of a foot higher than given by any official data compiled by the army. The river is booming and in spots the water washes over the "Aprons" of the levees, making extensive deposits of mud.

In spite of the rising river, the situation can be described as satisfactory.

Still Rising at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 11--The Mississippi is still rising, the stage now being 18.5 feet. The islands in front of the city are submerged. Ott's lumber mill has been obliged to shut down and there is over a foot of water in the Diamond Jo warehouse.

General Fullerton's Funeral.

CINCINNATI, Ohio April 11--A special train to the Enquirer from Chillicothe, Ohio, says: "This morning the body of the late Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, arrived here accompanied by his brother, Humphrey Fullerton, of St. Louis, Miss Madge Fullerton, of Washington, D. C., and the only daughter of the deceased, a child nine years old, Gen. Stanley, of Washington, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, Hon. W. P. Rueckhoff, secretary of the senate military committee, came on the same train. After the funeral services conducted by Rev. W. C. Simson, in the First Presbyterian church the body was buried in the cemetery here."

Wai Ti Lung Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11--The steamer Gaelic came into port last night but anchored in the lower bay to await quarantine inspection and did not proceed to her wharf until this morning.

On the way across the Pacific the ship displayed the yellow triangular flag of China at a thorough inspection in honor of the waterworks of the "Aprons" of the levees, making extensive deposits of mud.

ANGRY DEPOSITORS

Of the Globe Bank Denounce ex-Governor Altgeld for the Loss of their Savings.

CHICAGO, April 11--Eight hundred angry depositors in the Globe Savings Bank met this afternoon to protest against the treatment they had received from the hands of C. W. Spalding, its president, and his fellow officers, and to devise means for rescuing, if possible, some portion of their savings which had been tied up by the bank's failure. An executive committee was appointed to direct legal proceedings. Ex-Governor Altgeld was frequently denounced and cries of "Lynch him!" "Send him to the penitentiary with Spalding and the rest of the gang!"

Counsel for the depositors will appear in court to-morrow to institute criminal proceedings against the bank officials. President Spalding was located today at the club house of the Catwren Heights Gun Club near South Chicago, just across the state line in Indiana. He says he was ordered to take a rest by his physicians and was not in hiding as has been stated, that he wanted to recuperate and did not wish to be disturbed.

MERCHANT'S MARCH

The First Definite News Comes from the Expedition TO CONQUER DERVISH TRIBES.

Native Flight with Desperation, but not Skilled in the Use of Fire-arms--Villages Burned After Capture--Accounts Differ as to the Number of People Killed--The Programme, if Successful, will be to Connect the French Congo with Lake Tchad.

Correspondent of Associated Press. BRAZZAVILLE, Africa, Jan. 31--I have been waiting many days for some authentic news about Merchand's expedition. The leaders were at Brazzaville when I arrived on the coast, but the road between Manyanga and Brazzaville, a distance of about seventy-five miles, was closed on account of petty wars among the natives, and Merchand's men could not get their 3,000 loads of supplies up to Brazzaville to proceed on their journey up the Mobangi river towards the equator. As a last resort Merchand burned every village on the Manyanga road, killing a few hundred natives and taking all their live stock for food.

Upon arriving at Brazzaville we found Merchand making preparations to go to the relief of the men at the Quella river crossing. This was the pretext of declaring war against the natives. The details of the battles were received here. One of his soldiers was with a chief named Mobyalla, who, or some of his tribe, killed a French soldier about a year ago. Merchand's men marched on the village. Mobyalla showed resistance, but his flint locks were not equal to modern rifles. Mobyalla was wounded and his head was cut off and brought to Brazzaville. The natives say over 100 men were killed in this village, but Merchand's soldiers assert that the number was not more than twenty-five or fifty. After the battle the village was burned. Continuing their march, the villages along the Manyanga road were surrounded at night and, as day-dawn approached, the natives were awakened by the blast of a trumpet and, as they came out of their huts, were shot down on all sides. Village after village was destroyed in this manner, no quarter being given.

The natives used clay balls in their old method, having burned them dry to about the consistency of brick. In shooting they do not put the gun to the shoulder or look along the sight, pointing at the object as one with a stick and then firing. Several of Merchand's men were struck by these clay balls, but were not wounded seriously.

The expedition consists of fourteen white officers and 162 black soldiers from the western Sudan, called Senegalese, but are by right Sudanese.

They arrived at Loango, on the coast, July 24, 1896. Merchand and some of the white officers came direct to Brazzaville, but the main body did not succeed in getting here until January 12.

Preparations are now making to continue the march up the Mobangi river. Captain Dhanis has charge of a force which is marching to the equatorial lakes and the source of the Nile on Henry M. Stanley's old trail, up the Aruwimi river.

The object of the Merchand expedition is to march to the headwaters of the Mobangi, cross over to the headwaters of the Nile and attack the Dervishes or Arabs, while Captain Dhanis will attack them from another point. The expedition, while endeavoring to conquer the Arabs, will also look after the French and Belgian interests in this section and check-mate the English in attempts to occupy the territory.

If the plan is successful it will connect the French Congo with Lake Tchad.

CUBAN VICTORY.

A Guerrilla Engagement in Which the Spanish are Worsted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11--A special to the Commercial-Tribune from Havana says:

A sharp guerrilla engagement occurred near Guines, in this province, yesterday morning with one hundred and fifty men on each side. Captain Manuel Delgado, of Colonel Hernandez's forces, leading the Cubans. After two hours the Cubans drove the Spanish back into Guines, galloping after them until almost within half a gunshot of the Spanish forts there. The Spaniards retreated into their fortifications. The Cubans looted several stores on the outskirts and camped there nearly half a day in plain sight of the Spanish troops.

SPANISH REPORTS

Are of Spanish Victories--Weyler Arrives at Piacetas.

HAVANA, April 11--Captain General Weyler arrived at Piacetas yesterday morning accompanied by his staff. The civil and military authorities of the town immediately called upon him and the captain general, in the course of conversation, expressed himself as well satisfied with the operations of the campaign.

While Colonel Felipo and column were reconnoitering, they encountered the insurgents occupying a strong position at the Alacran plantation on the heights of Borrolo and Guillen, in Havana province. According to the official accounts they immediately dislodged the insurgents, whom they pursued till night, shut them from view.

The official report of the engagement states that the insurgents left fifteen killed. The Spaniards had twelve wounded. There have been several skirmishes in the villages of Matanzas and according to the official report, the insurgents there have lost thirty killed.

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TERRIBLE COLLISION

On the Southern Railway--Three Killed and Six Wounded--Awful Death of a Postal Clerk.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 11--North-bound Florida special on the Southern railway No. 36 and local south bound passenger train No. 11, collided at 11:15 this morning at Harrisburg, a small town about thirteen miles north of this city, killing three persons and wounding six.

The killed are: T. Klingman Benton, of Charlotte, aged thirty-five, postal clerk on No. 11; Titus Eudy, of Forest Hill, Concord; Will Donaldson, fireman on No. 36.

W. B. Tunstall, of Danville, engineer of No. 36, badly scalded about the head, arms and face. J. C. Kinney, of Thomasville, engineer of No. 11, scalded about chest, back, arms and neck; will die. James Lovell, conductor of No. 11, cut on the face.

Fixburgh Lee, colored porter on No. 11, legs hurt. William S. Clemens, of East Durham, N. C., slightly hurt. R. E. Gallagher, express messenger, hurt about the head and arms, also badly bruised.

The north-bound special was late in leaving Charlotte, but was given the right of way, its orders being to pass the local train at Chardsburg, where there is a siding. No. 11 had slowed up, preparatory to taking this siding and was but a hundred yards from the rear of the special when the collision, running at forty-miles an hour, dashed into it. The two engines came together with a terrific crash which resembled a sharp crack of thunder. Just previous to the collision, Engineer Tunstall applied the air brake and jumped. Many of the passengers on No. 36 were thrown from their seats, but none of them was hurt. The two express cars on the north-bound train were shattered into thousands of pieces and soon after the accident, the postal of the local caught fire, but by the use of chemicals, the flames were extinguished.

Postal Clerk Benton suffered a horrible death. He was pinned so close to the boiler of one of the engines, that he was being burned by the heat and steam. He begged piteously for his rescuers to cut off his legs and extricate him. Although every effort was made to release the suffering man, it was an hour and a half before he was taken out. He lived fifteen minutes.

Fireman Donaldson and John Eudy were found in the wreck. Kinney was taken from the wreck alive, but is so badly scalded that he is not expected to live throughout the night. The wounded are being cared for in this city.

Gen. Julio Sangulliy, the American citizen recently released from a Cuban prison, was a passenger on the train. While waiting in Charlotte for a north-bound train, he said he thought the Allen resolution recently passed in the senate, protesting against the shooting of General Rivera, the captured Cuban commander, probably would save the latter's life. He does not think, however, that Cuba has much to expect from the McKinley administration.